LEAPING FOR THEIR LIVES EVEN PERSONS INJURED AT A PIRE IN BROOKLYN.

to Occupants of a Bearding House Aroused from Sleep to Find the Halls Filled with Smoke-Miss Reynolds Leaps into the Arms of Two Fellow Bearders. The three-story double frame house, 105

and 107 Clark street, Brooklyn, is known as the Harper mansion. Recently it has been used as a boarding house by Mrs. E. McCombs, and when it caught fire from a defect in the heat-ing appliances at 2:15 o'clock yesterday mornits roof. Had it not been for the vigilance of a man who was employed to attend to the furnace and do odd chores around the house perished. As it was, one man was mortally inured and six others were hurt by leaping from rindows. At the hour mentioned above Barney, the man of all work referred to, burst open door of Mrs. McComba's chamber on the arat floor, shouting:

Come out, for God's sake; the house is on

Mrs. McCombs awoke with a start, but Bar-ser did not wait to explain matters. He ran through the house, thumping at all the bedcom doors, and shouting "Fire!" as loud as he could. While he was doing this two men sho were passing the house heard him, and stored the building, too. They lent what asistance they could in arousing the sleeping ing ran to the windows in the front and rear of awake and shouted for assistance, for in the made good headway. The upper floors are eached by a winding stairway in the centre of the building, and the well hele through which

One of the boarders, who was awakened by the shouting soon enough to escape to the street, secured a key to the fire alarm box at the corner of Fulton and Clark streets and hurried thither. But in his excitement he broke ried thither. But in his excitement he broke his key in the lock, and thus the signal station was rendered useless. Then he ran up to the house of kngine Company No. 5 on Pierrepont street, two blocks distant, and told the man on duty there that there was a fire in Pierrepont street. The fireman said he must be mistaken, and he corrected himself by saying that it was near Ovington's store, which runs to Clark street. All this took time, and the smoke was esting dapase.

it was near Ovington's store, which runs to Clark street. All this took time, and the smoke was getting denser.

The boarding house has a narrow alleyway on each side of it. There is a one-story extension in the rear, and the front door is pretected from storm by a porch, the roof of which runs up flush with the second-story window. This porch is roomy, and it proved of great service to the panie-stricken boarders. Mrs. McCombs first rushed from her room to the second floor where her daughter and grandchild slept and removed them to a place of safety. The boarders on the first and second floors were first awakened, and almost all of them had time to reach the street by the ordinary means. Mr. P. Valiquet, who with his wife and child occupied an apartment on the ground floor, heard the cries of "Firs" and opened the door leading to the hallway. The hall was filled with smoke, but through it he could see fire breaking out from one of the flues near the ceiling, lie wrapped his baby in a warm blanket, and with it and his wife he reached the street in satety, and so did many other of the lower-floor boarders, who, scantily clad as they were, did all they could to help the more unfortunate.

Before the fire enxines reached the house, and it was not long before the street was crowded with them, everybody had left the building. Many persons had leaped from topstory windows in front to the roof of the porch, and others jumped from the rear windows to the roof of the extension. Everything was coated with ice, and the position of those who had reached the top of the porch was precarious. There was danger of slipping off by reason of overcrowding, and there was a fear, too, that the roof would give way under a weight it was never intended to bear. Seven scantly attired women, two men, and a little girl stood clustored there screaming for help five minutes after they had abandoned their warm beds, and a dozen curious people whe had been attracted by the noise they made did not offer to help them. girl atood clustored there screaming for help five minutes after they had abandoned their warm beds, and a dozen curious people who had been attracted by the noise they made did not offer to help them. Their screams awoke Mr. Guy Du Val of 8 Monroe place, which is only a few yards away, and with his brothery H. C. Du Val, who is Mr. Chauncey M. Depews scretzer, he hurriedly dressed and ran around to lend what assistance they could. The Du Val brothers got a 30-foot ladder from the yard in the rear of their home and soon had it up against the porch. In a liffy the ten persons in perli were safely passed down to the street.

Miss Minnie Reynolds, who is employed by Lebmann Brothers, had a room in the third story in the rear. She was found yesterday alternoon by a Sun reporter propped up in bed in the house adjoining the one burned. She said she was awakened by the cries of fire, and rushed to her window with nothing but her night clothes on. She was determined to throw horself down to the yard below, as her room was full of smoke and she did not dare to find her way out. She had already stepped out on the window ledge when she heard two men, who were on the roof of the extension below her crying to her to wait a few minutes. They had jumped down themselves from their rooms to the extension roof, and were spreading bedding for Miss Reynolds to jump on. They

who were on the roof of the extension below her crying to her to wait a few minutes. They had jumped down themselves from their rooms to the extension roof, and were spreading bedding for Miss Reynolds to Jump on. They were boarders in the house. Daniel Hogan and a Iriend of his named Morrison. Miss Reynolds said she jumped and landed upon the bed without breaking any benes. Her rescuers broke her fall somewhat by joining handa While she remained on the roof she locked up at her window and saw the flames darting forth, while charred pieces of the burning window asash fell upon the party. When the firemen arrived she was carried down a ladder and taken into the house 100 Clark street and put to bed. She complained yesterday of a racking beadache, and said she felt stiff and sore from head to foot. The fire raged fercest on the floor where she roomed, and she had saved nothing but the night clothes she had on. She had been sick for three weeks previous to the fire with nervous prostration, and was barely recovering when she received this shock. Herphysician, Dr. Rushmore, will advise to-day that she be taken to the hospital, as her injuries may be or a more serious nature than was at first anticipated.

Morrison and Hogan rendered good service also to some of the servants whose rooms were on the third floor. The most seriously injured among the boarders was Gustav Combs, aged 40, a broker of Wall street, who had a room on the third floor. He let himself fall from his window, and his feet struck the sill of the surface and the struck a picket fence when he landed. He was unconscious when he was found, and as assensing and the first that the shall was firetured at the base, and his right leg and collar, fully injured. He had made a rope out of his bed clothing, but the flames burned it now.

It was feared at first that the casualities were received as severe scale wound and was prostrated by shock. Sarah Itusedi, aged 25, a bearing from the Clinton House where they had been importantly placed, and carried to the Lo

In Payor of Tounage Money.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Municipal Reform League at larendon Hall on Saturday evening: Whereas, British subsidy and the subsidy and bounties of other foreign nations have friven our shipping from the seas; therefore

ilesoiced. That we heartily applied and en-lorse the action of the Hen. Amos J. Cummings New York for the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives granting tenauge force to all vessels built and owned in the united States and engaged in the loreign trade, estieving that by such assistance only can our lag he restored to its old-time prestige on the seas.

he soas.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to secure a hall on Friday evening, sh 17, for a public meeting of workingmen to swor the passage of the bill.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be inswarded to the Hen. Amos J. Cummings.

THE CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH. Old Robert Carr at the End of his Strin He Says he Didn't Mean Suicide,

Manager Frank H. White of the Van Dyke House is cultivating a keen eye for symptoms of the contemplation of suicide. Every now and then somebody registers at the hotel, hires a room, and shoots himself over night. Mr. White has established a patrol, whose duty is to watch the rooms of melancholy strangers who register.

A gray-headed man of 62 registered on Saturday night as Robert Carr. Mr. White put him down at once as a case to be watched. When the patrol reported that Mr. Carr had gone to bed in room 18 with his trousers on. after hanging up his coat and pinning two let ters to it, Mr. White went into the room, read the notes, and sent for a policeman. A loaded pistol was found in Carr's pocket. One of the letters, addressed to John F. Eggert, a leather merchant in the Swamp, who had befriended Carr. said:

Carr, saiu;
I am at the end of the string. Please see that I am buried. The deed of my lot is accompanied this. Let it be as humble as bessible. No serimonay. Good-by. Your eld friend. Carr himself was once a prosperous leather merchant in the Swamp. The other letter was addressed to George W. Edgar, 1,435 Bertha street, Philadelphia.

DEAN NEFERMY: Both of your kind letters received.
Also your mether's. I thank you for many kind expressions. Health and circumstances about its same. The business is done. I cannot any much longer. God in net very kind to me. I cannot five much lenger. God by to all. Farewell. From your uncle. BOSEN CARE. Both these letters were written on Feb. 7, and the envelopes came from Leggett's Hotel. Mr. Carr seemed to carry all bis papers with him. His pockets bulged with them. One document was the deed of a let in Greenwood Cemetery, cost \$100, to Bobert Carr. On it was scribbled this:

this:

If this is found on my bedy when I am no more, ge to william Paton, Geld street, opposite Ferry street, or John Eggert, 53 Frankfort street. I think that they will see that I am interred with the least possible expense. I am sick and paralyzed. I am not asxious to live. I leave the living of this world without regret.

ROBERT CARE.

Two other documents were articles of copartnership between Evan T. Waiter and Robert Carr, both dated May 2, 1870. By the terms
of one, Waiter put in \$100,000 and Carr his erperience. He was to receive one-third of the
profits. By the second, Waiter was to put in
\$170,000 and Carr his experience. He was to
get one-half of the profits. Doubled over this
were memorands asying that business was bad
from the outset, and that the panic of 1873
wiped them out. This also was found:

FER 10.

MR. Carn: The enclosed bill is overdus. I hope you will see that it is settled on Saturday, as I have given erests to top further credit. Yeurs truly. A bross.

Carr was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday. He said faintly that he had no intention of committing suicide. He was a bookkeeper, and was sick. Several friends of his from Leggett's Hotel came around to court and said that they would look after Carr, and Justice Power gave him into their care.

TO REACH NON-CHURCHGOERS.

The Fermation of a Branch Evangelical Al-

Hance in Breeklyn. A number of prominent Brooklyn Ministers of different denominations have formed the Brooklyn Evangelical Alliance. The object is to establish a method of Christian cooperation for reaching the non-churchgoing classes. which, it is said, has been carried out with surprising success in Oswego and other cities. The proposed constitution, says the object, shall be to manifest and strengthen Christian unity, to promote Christian fellowship and cooperation, to study social problems, and to apply to their solution the principles of the Gos-pel, and especially to reach with Christian influence the entire community without inter-fering with the methods or polity of any of the denominations."

fluence the entire community without interfering with the methods or polity of any of the denominations."

The Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in inviting the organization of branch alliances, recommends that the elergymen and leading active laymen of the several churches in a community come together and organize with the purpose of gaining a reliable knowledge of the spiritual and moral needs of the people, of studying its problems, and of making a practical application of Christianity to their solution. The city is to be first divided into districts, a number of monthly visitors appointed for each sub-division of these districts, and a canvass in this way made which will give a basis of knowledge for future work.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberiain, the President of the Brooklyn Alliance, said yesterday that the work of organizing the Alliance was now well under way. The city had been divided into thirteen districts, containing on an average about 50,000 inhabitants and about fifteen churches. When these groups or branch alliances had cared for their respective territories it would be in order for all the branches in union and through their city alliance to take measures for reaching the portions comparatively or wholly destinde of evangelical churches and not included in the original canvass.

"The main idea of the scheme," said he, "is to

"The main idea of the scheme," said he, "Is to "The main idea of the scheme," said he, "is to visit every household in the city, and in a courteous way ascertain whether or not the members are church-goers, to what denominations and churches they belong, or, in case they are non-members, what their preferences are. These preferences are then sent to the church indicated, and a call is made upon the person by the visitor for that church. In this way the work will be made entirely cooperative. Within

by the visitor for that church. In this way the work will be made entirely cooperative. Within a month or so, or as soon as the returns from the different districts are all in, we shall know exactly how many citizens of Brooklyn are church-goers and how many are not. This statistical information, as you can readily see, will be of the utmost value to us in the further work of the Allance.

"Cooperation is the remedy for the competition of churches, which is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of Christian progress. When non-church-goers are led to think that churches are competing for attendants and members, as business heuses compete for customers, they infer that the churches are selfish, that outsiders are wanted, not for their own sakes, but for the sakes of the churches. Thus the force of the invitation is largely lost. If the churches cooperate in extending an invitation their disinterestedness will appear, and the invitation will be far more effective."

HUGH O. PENTECOST'S CREED.

and Punishments for Mankind,

In his sermon on "Hell in Home and Society." to his congregation, in Masonic Temple. yesterday morning, the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost repudiated his faith in the time-honored tenet of Christian belief—that repented sins can be "washed away by the blood of the Saviour." Mr. Pentecost insisted that there was no such thing as pardoning and atoning for sin by the blood of the Lamb, and he denied that the crucifixion of Jesus atoned, as the Church insisted, for the sins that a man might commit and repent of. A sin once committed, Mr. Pentecost said, left an indelible stain on the character, and no subsequent reformation or pardon could wipe it out. A man might grow

character, and no subsequent reformation or pardon could wipe it out. A man might grow to be a better man because of his remorse for his misdeed, but the deed committed would forever remain a fact in his life.

"Heil" in home and society Mr. Pentecost described as the evils that arose from the Church doctrine of rewards and punishments that are designed to frighten men into being good. The Church and society do not teach that wrong doing is wrong because it is wrong, and right doing is right because it is right, but rather that wrong doing is wrong because it is liable to entail punishment, just as right doing is a good thing because it will bring its reward of happiness. The enforcement of this inequitable doctrine, he said, brings about misery both in the home circle and society at large. Mr. Pentecost insisted that there was no such thing as punishment. Robert ingersoil proved that, Mr. Pontecost said in his celebrated debate with Dr. Field in the Narth American Review, and forced Dr. Field to admit it. The sooner men, therefore, got rid of this idea of punishment for sin the better it will be for the race of men.

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Petecest said, that men must learn that human character can never be nobly developed by the inculcation of the absurd doctrine of reward and punishment and the remission of sins by somebody else's innocent suffering.

Filling Out his Employer's Checks.

James G. Fitzpatrick, commission merchant of 73 Leonard street, kept blank checks which he signed for salaries. William K. Taite of 228 West 132d street, his bookkeeper Taite of 228 West 182d street, his bookkeeper and clerk, filled out four \$50 checks, and received \$200 from the Central National Eank. Taite also stole \$160,95 from his employer by endorsing the names of Seeley & Griffin, hay dealers foot of Broome street, to a check for that amount drawn by the commission merchant in favor of the hay firm. Taite pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Mrs. J. F. Cummings and her daughter Lillian of Elberon, N. J., came to New York on a shopping tour last week, and on Saturday Miss Lillian fell down the cellarway in front of 180 Fifth avenue, a distance of 12 feet. Miss Cummings was caught in the arms of a colored man who was working in the cellar and saved from serious injury. Her knee was bruised and she is confined to her reom.

CHAPLAIN O'SHEA'S CASE

HE'S GOT NO SATISFACTION YET FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

-The Priest Trice President Cleveland in Vain-A Document Said to be Missing. The Rev. Father Maurice O'Shea is a venstable looking Catholic priest who was appointed a chaplain in the United States army by President Cleveland last fall. He has no yet been assigned to any post, he has received no salary, and certain things have happened which make Father O'Shea wonder whether he is ever going to get a post or have a chance to sign the army pay roll. He came to New York ast week to consult with army men here and to see a lawyer about what he shall do.

Father O'Shea is over 50 years old, has a fine priestly presence, is intellectual, energetic, and good talker. He had been with the diocese of Buffalo and had worked at Fort Niagara. Bishop Ryan of that see wanted to have him appointed an army chaplain—there are not many Catholic priests in the regular army ser-vice—and Father O'Shea was willing. He made out papers, and Bishop Ryan as his superior andorsed them. Gen. Sheridan put his signature to them also. The President was a friend

out papers, and Bishop Ryan as his superior endorsed them. Gen. Sheridan put his signature to them also. The President was a friend of Bishop Ryan and he ordered the appointment. This was before the present session of Congress began.

The dooument notifying the priest of his appointment by Mr. Cleveland was sent to him together with the blank cath of office. Father O'Shea took the oath before a United States Commissioner, resigned his charge in the diocese, sent on to Washington his subscribed cath, and made ready for going to work wherever the War Department might order him. Days passed and he received no instructions.

Then one morning he got an official note from Adjutant-General Drum saying that his appointment had not been regularly made and requesting the return immediately of the letter of notification. Father O'Shea says he supposed there had been some clerical or other error, and that the department merely wanted the letter to correct it. So he return to him it didn't come. However, he didn't mind that much, for he had been appointed, he had taken the oath of office, and the sheet of paper didn't count for much. In a little while he was all ready to report for duty, and he sent word to the War Department that they might assign him whenever they saw fit. He got an answer to that communication pretty promptly, and it opened the priests eyes very, very wide. The letter told him with official directness that he was not in the service, that his appointment had been prematurely made, or something of that sort, and that there wasn't then, and that there wasn't the an and that there wasn't then, and that there wasn't then, and that they be a present of him with official directness that he was not in the service, that his appointment for him. Father O'Shea has some Irish blood, and it rose, and he determined to make a fighting protest. He journeyed to Washington, saw the War Department regulations had

Acone ventured to say who had taken the document.

The priest related the whole story to Gen. Sheridan. The General got mad and swore. And when the priest told him that Bishop Ryan's endorsement couldn't be found. Gen. Sheridan made some more underical remarks and wound up by declaring: 'It's a piece of damned shabby business.' He was angry on general principles, and particularly because the absence of the Bishop's endorsement made it look as if there hadn't been any to begin with, and that he had endorsed an empty application. it look as it there nant been any to begin with, and that he had endorsed an empty application.

Gen. Sheridan could not clear away the mystery for the priest, and so the Father went to President Cleveland. He seemed disturbed at the tale related by Father O'Shea, and the latter said: "Now, Mr. President, if you have got into any compileations over this appointment, why, I'll resign." The President is reported as replying: "No, you seedn't do that. We will arrange it some way so that it will be all right." After the conversation with President Cleveland, which didn't settle things, Father O'Shea called again on Gen. Sheridan and told him he had offered to give the President his resignation. The General objected to that, told the priest such a course would be foolish, and advised him never to make the offer again and not to put any such thing in writing. Then Father O'Shea returned to Buffalo and waited for an assignment. It didn't come, and he wrote a full statement to the President. He doesn't know whether the letter ever was handed to the President, but at any rate no reply to it ever came.

While he was in Washington Father O'Shea while he was in Washington Father O'Shea While he was in Washington Father O'Shen thinks he discovered what was the matter. It is related that almost directly after President Cleveland made the appointment word of his action was given either by him or by some one else to Cardinal Gibbons. And on hearing this the Cardinal is reported to have objected to the appointment for having been made at the solicitation of Bishop Ryan. The Cardinal is reported to have said: "Washington is my discars and such a thing ourst not to have

the solicitation of Bishop Ryan. The Cardinal is reported to have said: "Washington is my diocese, and such a thing ought not to have been done without consulting me."

How much President Cleveland knew of this no one says. But the priest's friends among army officers say that the reclaiming of Father Ryan's notification was a proceeding questionable, and almost unprecedented. The appointment had been formally made, and the priest was a chapiain as much as any chapialn years in service, except that he had not been ordered to any particular post. They say that to remove him it would be necessary to prefer and prove charges. His nomination had not been noted upon by the Senate, but that was only because the Senate was not in session to receive it. And Father O'Shea's status now is that of an army officer. Should he do anything which if done by an army officer would be cause for court martial he could be court martialled. He has the rank of Captain, with the pay \$2.000 a year, and should an inferior enlisted man meet Chapiain O'Shea on the street or nnywhere else he would have to give him the salute. But while the muddle remains the chapiain can't get any salary, even though he may have a logal cialm.

A New Steam Yacht. Boston, Feb. 12.-For weeks Mr. Edward Burgess has been at work on the lines of a new steam yacht for a New York yachtsman. and last week the contract for building the hull was awarded to the Atlantic Works of East Boston. By courtesy of Mr. Burgess, the lines of the new yacht were shown to the writer, and in general form it is not unlike Mr. John Stetson's new steam yacht Sapphire. The full. son's new steam yacht Sapphire. The full, hard blige usually to be seen in many of our steam yachts is not to be found in this yacht. She has considerable angle of dead rise and her blige is quite round and easy. She has a beautiful, long, easy bow, and her forebody must be about 55 to 57 per cent, of her load water-line length. Her afterbody is very good, and her run is quite easy. She has very easy section lines, and if her power is right she ought to be a fast vessel. She will have a flaring bow, with neat billet head, and her stern will be narrow and not unlike the Puritan's. She is to be ready for delivery in July, and is the fourth steam yacht which has thus far been started in the East this winter.

In Favor of Blaine,

COLUMBUS, Feb. 12.-This petition is being circulated among the Republicans in Logan ounty, and only six men on an average out of one hundred approached in Bellefontaine, the county sent, have refused to sign it:

"The undersigned Republican electors of Logan county, favoring the nomination of Logan county, favoring the nomination of James G. Blaine as the next Republican candidate for Fresident, and desiring to secure a full and fair expression at the approaching county convention of all Republicans who are for Blaine, hereby agree to attend and to endeavor to induce other voters of like choice to attend the said convention, and by all honorable means to secure, if possible, the selection of such delegates to the Republican Convention of the district as will vote or Blaine delegates to the next National Convention at Chicago."

Perry township, with 212 Republican votes. Chicago."
Perry township, with 212 Republican votes, has 156 piedged for Blaine and 17 for Sherman.

Cornell Boys Promise to be Good. ITHACA, Feb. 12.-The faculty of Cornell

University, at their meeting yesterday, decided to reinstate the five sophomores who were ed to reinstate the five sophomores who were suspended recently for kidnapping the fresh-man President. This action was taken in view of the promises of the two lower classes to ab-stain from any freaks in the future. The exiles spent their days of rustication at Cortland and Freehollow, and report their vacation as most pleasurable.

The Efforts in Behalf of Convict Fuerer. Mr. R. D. McGibbon, the Montreal lawyer who is interested in the case of Julius Fuerer. the convict drug clerk, arrived in town on Sat-urday night to establish an alibi for Fuerer, who was charged with horse stealing. The charge was a case of mistaken identity. Fur-ther steps will now be taken to secure a nar-den from Gov. Hill for Fuerer.

MANAGER ARONSON'S RETURN. to Fleked Up Novelties in Europe Which

Manager Budolph Aronson of the Casino arrived on the Etruria yesterday after a five weeks' flying trip through some of the musical centres of England and the continent. He went abroad to find a worthy successor to minie," and if the popularity of that favorite opera should wane he has now from three to five attractions to select from. Mr. Aronson hustled around Vienna, Brussels, Paris, and London, and speaking last night of Vienna he recalled with interest his visit to Johann Strauss. While in Vienna he heard that comoser's latest opera, "Simplicius or the Simple ton," and while he was impressed with the excellence of the musical score, he is convinced that the libretto lacks humor as judged from a New York standpoint, Mr. Aronson met Strauss at his little palace. Strauss receives all his riends on reception days in his billiard room. It is about as spacious as any apartment in the

at his little palace. Strauss receives all his friends on reception days in his billiard room. It is about as spacious as any apartment in the little palace, as Strauss is pleased to call his dwelling place, and he is, moreover, about as fend of billiards as any man in the great capitals of Europe. His English is Imperfect, but Madame Strauss greets all her husband's American friends in cordial, musical accents. The great fad of Vienna at the moment is Edward Strauss, whose concerts are given in the big restaurants, and one can hear all the light music that an airy and bilthesome soul desires from 7 in the evening until midnight for 15 cents.

Mr. Aronson heard Ozibulka's "Glucksritter" (The Lucky Beggar), who also composed "Amorita," the opera in which Mrs. Victoria Morosini-Behilling made her debut at the Casino, Mr. Aronson noticed the peculiarity of Edward Strauss as a conductor. He faces the audience, keeps time with his baton and feet—in fact, almost sways and dances before the score—and while this might be the subject of remark her, it certainly takes with folks in Vienna. At Brussels Ali Barbiere, by Le Cocq, was heard, and Mr. Aronson received the score of Oolah," the book of which has been translated by Sidney Rosonfeld. It has the next call on the docket of the Casino attractions.

In Parls Mr. Aronson met Le Cocq, who is soon to bring out his latest opera. "La Voliere," Mr. Aronson has the music of the opera under consideration, and if a librotto can be found that will make it attractive to Americans he will arrange with Le Cocq is its production here. Le Cocq is half paralyzed, and hobbles about on crutches. In writing music he is propped up on one side by a crutch, Mr. Aronson arranged with Edward Audran, composer of "Olivette" and the "Miscotte," for an opera, the libratio of which is to be furnished by Mr. Aronson, and it will be intensely American. Varney mad Serpette and Emile Waldeutel will conduct the roof garden concerts at the Casino this summer. He will play his own compositions, just as

DIPPED IN AN ICY BURF.

The Crew of the Bark Fairmount Rescued

by Jersey Life Savers, The British bark Fairmount came ashore before 5 o'clock yesterday morning at Bay Buy Head and Manteloking crews of life savers were alert, but they had great difficulty in getting the apparatus to the point on the shore opposite the vessel. On account of the ice on the beach the men slipped and fell again and again, as they pushed and hauled on the trucks to aid the struggling horses. When they arrived another difficulty was encountered. The ground back from the shore where the sand ground back from the shore where the sand anchor properly should be placed was frozen two feet deep, and they had to plant the anchor where the beach had been washed by the surf. Even here the frozen sand had to be attacked with pick axes, and the men had to work along time in the howling wind and the cold before the anchor was set. Capt. Pearce shot a line from a mortar over the vessel and the sallors fastened it to the mainmast under the yard. It was now 7 clock. The vessel rolled heavily, and as each man travelled shoreward in the breeches buoy he was dipped in almost the breeches buoy he was dipped in almost every wave that rolled in. The principal cause of this was that, the land anchor not being placed far enough away, the crotch supporting the hawser had to be placed too near the

water.

Nevertheless the seventeen men on board were all rescued by 9 o'clock. They were taken to the Bay Head life saving station, where clothing from the Women's National Rollef Association was furnished them. Assistance was rendered also by James S. Haven, who went to the beach to get despatches for the owners of the ship and the friends of the crew. These despatches he telephoned to Supt. John G. W. Haven, who telegraphed them.

The Fairmount was owned in Nova Scotla, and is commanded by Capt. King. She is 1,250 tons register. She left Antwerp for New York on Dec. 13, and had hard weather during the entire passage. She is leaking, but she lies easy, and she can be got off if the weather is good.

SHE JUMPED FROM A ROOF.

Mrs. Vanitzeh Says the Got Crazy After Be

lag Beaten by her Husband. Frank Vanitzch, a junkman living at 282 Springfield avenue, Newark, beat his wife brutally yesterday afternoon, and then, lock-ing her in a room in the second story of the building, started to leave the house, Mrs. Vanitzch, who is 50 years old, became terrorstricken, and, climbing out of a rear window upon the roof of a one-story extension, jumped or fell upon the ice in the yard. Her husband heard her fall, and going into the yard found her lying on the ground with her back against ner lying on the ground with her back against a pump. He picked her up, and carrying her up stairs put her to bed. The neighbors informed Police Captain Glori, and he arrived at the house just as Vanitzh was leaving the house, after having locked his wife in the room again. Capt. Glori made him return to the room, where the woman was lying helpless on the bed. She seemed airaid to speak while her husband was present. The husband said he was going after a doctor, and the Captain allowed him to leave, but sent Detective Jaegers after him.

lowed him to leave, but sent Detective Jaegers after him.

The detective followed the man to a stable in a neighboring street, where he began to attend to his horse. Jaegers then arrested him. Meanwhile a physician ordered the woman's removal to the German Hospital, where she now lies in a precarious condition, her head and back being injured. Sie talked freely to the Captain after her husband's departure, saying that he habitually beat her and that he never gave her any money, though he made good wages. She said she had to go out washing every day in order to earn enough to live on. He beat her unusually hard yesterday, and when he locked the door she became terrified.

I got crazy and jumped out of the window, she said. The physicians at the German Hospital believe that she will die.

Home for Confederate Veterans in Baltimore BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Members of the Legislature of all shades of politics speak confi-dently of the prospects for the passage of the dently of the prospects for the passage of the bill proposing to grant the use of the old Pikes-ville Arsonal as a home for disabled ex-Confederate veterans. Capt. William Thompson. G. A. B., who has charge of the bill, has received assurances from Republicans in both branches of the Legislature that they will yote solidly in its favor when it is put upon its passage. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who now has charge of all matters relating to sick and disabled Confederates, says there are twenty-five men on the pension rolls of the Confederate Society. The pensioners are now supported from the Interest of a fund of about \$31,000 raised a few years ago at a "bazzar" in this city and so invested as to produce a revenue of about \$2,800. Gen, Johnson says he has assurances that the leading members of the Grand Army in Maryland heartily favor the need to which it is proposed to devote the arsonal.

His Muscle his Pride,

The clerk of the Brunswick Hotel wanted a messenger boy yesterday to carry a goodsized bundle. He rang, and a little fellow with an ambitious nose and just enough height to an ambitious nose and just enough height to look over the counter answered the call. The clerk looked at him and said:

"You won't do, Go back to the office and tell them that I want a strong intelligent boy."

The boy looked grieved, and, swelling with indignation at the insuit to his muscle, exclaimed:

"Tes estrong messif, but we sin't got no intellegat boys there."

FOR THE SIN OF HIS YOUTH. THE REV. GRORGE O. PHNNELL DRIVEN

FORTH AN BRILE. His Descriton, at His Father's Dictation. the Girl He flat Betrayed, but flat Mar-ried-Their Son's Suit for His Birthright, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12 .- One of the nost extraordinary and romentic cases that ever came before the American courts is the suit involving the legitimacy, name, and birthright of the young man calling himself Rebert Fulton Crosby Pennell, and asserting that he is the son and heir of the Rev. George C. Pennell and Mary Schroeppel Pennell, his wife, both deceased. The contest over the plaintiff's claim first opened in a Brooklyn court several years ago, and was subsequently transferred to Oswego county, where a trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, has just been had, resulting in a disagreement of the jury. George C. Pennell was the son of Dr. Richard Pennell, formerly a distinguished and wealthy

met and betrayed his 18-year-old cousin, Mary Hannah Schroeppel, who belonged to a wealthy

family in central New York. On April 10

their proper names by the Rev. J. W. B. Wood, then pastor of the Bands Street Methodist copal Church, Brooklyn, and immediately afterward went to housekeeping as Mr. and Houston street, New York. Here, two months after marriage and in the June following, a son was born to them.

It was in connection with the birth of the child that Dr. Richard Pennell first became aware of his son's clandestine marriage. The dishonor attaching to the nuptials and the interruption of the youth's studies caused the proud father great mortification and offence. He set to work to spirit away the child, it is said, and part the wedded pair, and in the steps taken to accomplish that end he seems to have had the acquiescence, if not the active cooperation, of the faithless and craven young husband. Within a few hours after its birth, and while the mother lay insensible, the child was taken away by Dr. Pennell; and later, when the mother revived, and inquired for her offspring, she was made to believe that it was dead and buried. Through Dr. Ponnell's machinations she and her husband separated, he to continue his course of study at Columbia with the view of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and she to return to her relatives and former home in Oswego county. She lived seventeen years afterward, dying in 1859, never aware of the deception that had been practised upon her in the matter of her child, and never, so far as is known, having had further correspondence with her recreant husband. During her lifetime she kept the facts of her New York city marriage episode a secret from her friends in her country home. She inherited a fortune, and rejected a number of eligible offers of marriage, She passed the latter years of her life a confirmed spinster, melancholy and eccentric, but in high eateem for her charities. By her will she bequeathed the bulk of her fortune in legacies to sundry institutions, and made her brothers, John and Albert Schroeppel, executors of the will and residuary legatees.

Meantime young Pennell, being relieved of his marriad encombrances, pursued, his course of study at Columbia, and was graduated in 1839, Shortly afterwart he was ordained in the ministry of

man got an inkling of his real parentage and birth rights, and when he did so, he set to work, with the counsel and assistance of some German friends, to clear up the mystery and establish his identity.

In April, 1880, the following advertisement appeared in the columns of The Sun:

ANY PERSON WHO ATTENDED A YOUNG LADY A during child birth June 10, 1852, in Houston st., un-der mysterious circumstances, address Henry Fuehrer, 71 Maujerst., Breeklyn E. D.

A NY PERSON WHO ATTENDED A YOUNG LADY during child birth June 10, 1852, in Houston st., under mysterious criemstances, address Hearry Fuebrer, 71 Maujerst. Breeklyn E. D.

The advertisement fell under the eye of Mary E. Delany, then residing in Dutchess county, who recalled the fact that she had been employed by a mysterious young couple, named Grosby, about the date named, and who lived in Houston street. She remembered the wife as in a delicate condition and the husband as of a boyish appearance, and as a student of Columbia College and wearing a college badge on the layel of his coat. The couple addressed each other respectively as "George" and "Molly." After a lapse of several years, Mary Delany attended a service in Triinty Church, and in the minister who officiated she recognized the young husband seen in Houston street, and then known as George Crosby. On inquiring the name of the officiating clergyman, she was told that it was the Rev. George C. Pennell.

The records of the Sands Street Methodist Church were searched, and were found to contain, under date of April 10, 1852, a register of the marriage, by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of George C. Pennell and Mary Hannah Schroeppel. This record, together with the recollections of Mary Delany, the Renz family, and others, made a strong case for the young gardener.

But the Rev. George C. Pennell, now advanced to middle age, the husband of another wile, the father of other children, and the famous pastor of a rich church, was unwilling to acknowledge the sin of his youth and make reparation to the wife and child he had so cruelly wronged. He sternly repelled young Grosby-Pennell's claim, thus leaving him no alternative but an appeal for a declaration of his rights to the courts. By advice of counsel, and in order to test the question of the young man's identity and legitimacy, an action was brought by Haphnel Renz against the Rev. George C. Pennell, the putative father, for arrears of allowance of \$4\$ a week from the date of the death of Dr. Richard Pennell in 1863,

him for arrears of allowance for maintenance and incidentally for determining the identity of the roung man, was permitted to lapse. About two years ago the question of young Crosby-Pennell's legitimacy and birth rights was again raised in the Supreme Court of Oswero county in the form of an action brought by him to recover of John and Albert Schroeppel, executors of the estate of Mary Hannah Schroeppel, deceased, his rightful share of the fortune left by her. The case came to a trial on the lines of controversy indicated, before Judge Churchill and a jury, at the January term of the court. The plaintiff labored under serious disadvantages, his counsel alleged, on account of the death of two important witnesses. The defence admitted the lawful marriage, as claimed, of George C. Pennell and Mary Hannah Schroeppel, and that a male child was born in stances alleged. But they maintained that the child died soon after birth us represented by Dr. Richard Pennell to the mother, and that a protreted and it excited great interest. The jury, after twelve hours of deliberation, failed to agree upon a verdict, and it was discharged. Public feeling ran strongly in favor of the claimant, who is said to bear a remarkable likeness to the Schreeppel family.

BARNUM'S GREATEST REFORT.

Exactly What There Will Be in the New Barnum & Balley make no secret of anything connected with their vast enterprises. whether it be affairs immediately relating to the "Greatest Show on Earth," or their projected museums; the purchase of the Great Eastern, their proposed trip to Europe, the buying of the Paris Olympia Hippodrome, or anything else; hence they are most successful, For years it was a difficult matter for any one not a professional to obtain the slightest information concerning the circus, so secretive were the managers and so closely did they envelop all their movements and methods in an impenetrable cloak of mystery. It is only re-

cently that the iron rule has been broken. The efforts of Barnum & Bailey to elevate the circus business have been rewarded in a marked degree. They have abolished the peddling of all articles on the seats; employ the services of well-known detectives to prevent bad characters fol-lowing their show when it travels on the physician of Brooklyn. While the young man was a student at Columbia College in 1851, he lowing their show when it travels on the read; have a system of rules and regulations, and fines for the slightest breach of discipline on the part of employees, and by securing only the most meritorious kinds of attractions present an exhibition that is endorsed generally by the religious press and the clergy, and patronized by the best people of the whole country.

To place the "Greatest Show on Earth" on its feet again after the disastrous fire at Bridgeport last November, has required the outlay of quite \$500,000. Everything had to be entirely new, tents, flags, poles, stakes, seats, wardrobes, cages, wagons, charlots, harness, cars, animals, and a myrlad of other things. The menageries will be in two tents, each 30 feet long. Following is a list of the animals, the only complete list of a menagerie ever published, a giance at whole with a really magnificent collection it is. There are:

Six byensa e panthera e leopards, 2 honed borses, 1 1852, the pair were married secretly under

Six hyenas. 6 panthers. 6 leopards. 2 horned horses, 1 two horned rhinoceron. 2 toucans. 1 harte beasts, 1 musk ox. 2 baryrouss. 2 white deer, 1 sable antelope, 2 chimpansers. 3 sea iton. 1 nyighan. 4 Alaska sean, 6 kangaroos. 2 alpaceas. 1 black box, 1 tapir, 4 xebras, 4 lamas, 3 Java hares, 7 seals. 2 badger, 1 white bear, 2 antesters. 4 tigers. 2 black bears, 2 grizzly bears, 22 tigersses. 1 adjutant, 2 cinnamon bears, 100 monkey, 2 white buffalocs. 2 dwarf bears. 1 hippopotamus. 2 smiss. 2 Nublan cows. 3 porcupines. 2 wild boars. 2 ostriches. 2 Eussian bears. 6 pumas. 26 camels. 2 pelicans. 1 sloth bear. 2 granareas. 2 Xubu bulla. 1 stork. 2 wart hogs. 1 yak. 2 argsills. 1 Rocky. Mountain sheep. 7 wolves. 1 horned-bill rhinoceros. 2 giraffes. 20 slephants. 1 faminge. 1 kodoo, 2 thex. 6 white dromedaries. 4 ilons. 1 oudad. 2 cupabors. 1 Cretain sheep, 1 secretary bird, 1 spoon bill. 50 ponies. 2 trotting steers.

Scopabora. 1 Cretan sheep, I secretary bird, I apoon bill, so pasies. 2 frotting steers.

In addition, the show contains the greatest number of trained animals ever seen together at one time, including some hitherto considered so intractable that they could not be taught, such as zobras, hippopotami, seals, kangaroos, &c. There are seven open dens of trained wild beasts, and nigs, dogs, goats, donkeys, monkeys, horses, steers, ostriches, giraffes, guanacas, lamas, elephants, &c., all taught to perform various comical and difficult tricks.

A double herd of elephants will be shown in a separate tent with two droves of cameis, Still another tent will contain the museum, which, besides Prof. E. M. Worth's large collection of relics and curiosities, will have living wonders, giants, dwarfs, skeletons, fat people, armiess and legioss people, bearded ladies, Zulus, Circassians, &c.

The circus department will contain three rings for the riders and other performers, an elevated stags for bicycle and other feats, and an artificial lake for aquatic displays of all kinds, including the tricks of the trained amphibious animals, soals, hippopotami, &c. Performances will be given in all at the same

kinds, including the tricks of the trained amphibious animals, seals, hippopotami, &c. Performances will be given in all at the same time, as many as a dozen acts going on at once, besides the trapeze acts.

In the hippodrome there will be exhibited for the first time the Paris Olympia Hippodrome, a recent purchase (the title copyrighted), together with the Moorish caravan, Bedouins, Algerians, dancing girls, and other features.

A horse fair will be a very novel feature, and will comprise actually 350 of the finest and purest breeds of these animals, for which a separate tent has been made with stalls, mangers, &c., of canvas, and having wide avenues running through it for the passage of visitors.

The tents when erected and in proper position will cover ten acres of ground, and stretch in a line over one-quarter of a mile. There are 720 persons on the pay roll. Sixty-four railroad cars will be used to transport the show material, made up in four trains, and eighty-five four-wheeled vehicles will carry the material from the cars to the show grounds. The capital invested is put at \$3,000,000, and the expenses foot up \$6,800 daily. Every employee will have three changes of costume—for fair weather, wet weather, and large cities.

The street parade will be entirely new, and will include some elegant chariots, in which there will be tableaux representing "Cinderella," "Sinbad, the Sallor," "Hobinson, Cruso," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Blue Beard," "Little Red Riding Hood." Mother Goose, and "Santa Claus." There will be the "Glolu," and chimes, and an orchestrion.

On the hippodrome track there will be trotting steers, racing in sulkies, hurdle and other obstance races, foot races, and animal races of all kinds. There will be Arabian horses, Moors and Arabs with their accourtements and weapons, a magnificent lot of specially imported canvas scenery painted in Paris, twelve kinds of music, four military brass bands, a juvenile fife and drum corps, the sons of the old volunteer firemen, colored bands, and mechanical and

any further information concerning it. For ten years the child's allowance was promptly paid, and then, Dr. Pennell dying, his representatives refused to make any more payments. The Renz family, however, continued their care of the youth until he grew up to manhood. It was several years later, he meantime earning a livelihood as a gardener, before the young man got an inkling of his real parentage and high rights and when he did so he set to

will lie altogether in the West. The Old Clock at Sing Sing.

In Principal Keeper Connaughton's office in Sing Sing prison stands an old-fashioned clock. It is nearly eight feet high, and its frame is of plainly varnished wood. The face is as full of wrinkles as the face of an old man, and the hands are old and weak, but they still move regularly about the face in obedience to the ponderous machinery within. It is wound up every day with a small key that is big enough, however, to cause a whirr like the flight of a thousand birds. When the State prison was first lecated at Sing Sing, about 50 years ago, it was furnished to some extent with the refuse of the old City Prison in this town. The clock had loudly ticked out the minutes here and had told the time when many of the brutal punishments of olden times were to take place. The clock was shipped to Sing Sing, and is now regarded there as a treasure that will probably hold its place and tell the time as long as the prison stands. clock. It is nearly eight feet high, and its

He Wants Damages for Ruined Health. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-William Murphy began suit yesterday against the Maxwell White Lead Company to recover \$10,000 damages for fifty pounds of lost flesh. He says he was engaged by the company to work a new process of making white lead, and it resulted in his health being ruined and his weight being reduced from 165 to 115 pounds.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

Ball Mistletee Circle, Webster Hall, to-night. Entertainment and dance Manhattan Athletic Club, this evening.

this evening.

Annual dinner Brooklyn Republican League, Remsen
Hall, this evening.

Seventy-fourth annual dinner of the Thirteen Club, to
night, Cafe Merelli.

Ball of the Seven Brothers' Social Club, Waihalla Hall,
Wednesday evening. Ball and reception of the Butchers and Drovers, Terrate Garden, Feb. 16. Banquet of the Irish Historical Society, New York Hotel, Washington's Birthday." Masquerade New York Mannerchor, Lexington Ave-nue Opera House, to morrow evening. Boxing tournament Scottish American Athletic Club, Monday, Feb. 27, Pavonta Rink, Jersey City. Reception Jefferson Council, No. 45, National Provi-dent Union, West End Hall, West 125th street, Feb. 16. Reception of Eric Council, No. 47, Order of United Friends, Pavonia Hall, Jersey City, to merrow evening. American Geographical Society, Chickering Hall Wed-nesday evening, Prof. William Libby, Jr., lectures on "Moscow." Exterial ment and reception of the Cathelic Young Mon's Association of 54 White street, Tammany Hall, this svening.

Cooper Union Free Saturday Night Lectures. Feb. 18, Prof. 11. Carrington Bolton: "The Counting Out Rhymes of Children."

Mr. Lincoln's lecture. "The Birth of American Litera-ture," Assembly Rooms, Metropolitan Opera House, at 4 this afterneon. Reception and ball Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. New York City Division No. 100, Tanmany Hall, to morrow evening.

Reading course Y M. C. A., Association Hall, Priday evening. Mr. C. F. Underhill, Selections from David Copperfield." David Copperitied.

Complimentary entertainment and reception of Lamentagns Council No. 6, 6) der of United Friends, Nilsson Hall, Wednesday evening.

Frof. Bickmores lectures to teachers, American Missoum of Natural History, Faturdays at 10% A. M. Fels 18, "The Horse and the History at 10% A. M. Fels 18, "The Horse and the History at 10% A. M. Fels 18, "The Horse and the History at 10% A. M. Fels 18, "The Horse and History Systems of Education Frof. Leisniger, Fels 17, "Temperament in Education from a Pupil's Standpoint," br. Jeroms Allen.

Agents of early, Tengangan specificies on the new organ A series of eight free organ recitals on the new organ of the First Fresbyterian Church Pitth avenue and twelfth airest, has been arranged to be given on Mon-ay afternoon at 3 50. This afternoon R. Huntington Woodman will be assisted by Mr. Charles T. Dutten,

tanor.

A doll baby drill by little children, a flag drill by young ledies, a recitation by Col. Fellows, and singing by Dr. Curl E. Martin, Grace Church's baseo, are the attractions of an antervalunent announced by the Chair Guild of the Chair and the Chair structure of the Chair structure of the intercession at the Lindu street Attanamin Tuesday evening. Athenmum Tuesday evening.

President Cleveland, Gov. Hill. Mayor Hewitt, and many distinguished lawyers merchants and soldiers have been in yield to the fercie Francais de l'Harmonis banquet at the Host Branswick on Saturday svening. The decerations will be unusually elegant, the mosio will be furnished by an orchestra of sixty pleose and all the preparations are on a corresponding scale. The annual mesquerade hall of the society will be given at the Refreyoldian Opera House, Menday evening, Feb. 22.

Having SIXTY HOUSES TO SELL, in all stages of comple-tion, I WILL MAKE ALTER-ATIONS to suit purchasers. They will thus get the benefit, in individual prices, of what save in building sixty at once, and virtually have houses of their own planning, and fin-ished according to their own ideas, at greatly reduced cost.



Plans and specifications will be sent on application to JAMES L. LIBBY, 146 Bdway.

WHIPPING DELAWARE PRISONERS.

A Batch of Petty Offenders Lashed in Pub-

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.—The midwinter whippings at the county jail at Newcastle yesterday morning were unusually numerous, five whites and eight blacks being lashed by Sheriff Lambson. The blows were laid on very lightly, and only in two or three instances were welts raised. With one excepmen, and they stood the cuts well. Only three of them really squirmed, and perhaps one-half of the number smiled as they went back to their cells. A cold and driving rain, that from as it came down, fell during the whippings.

stood shivering at the post. The actualitime of whipping each man was not more than half

The prisoners were bared to the walst, and

stood shivering at the post. The actualitime of whipping each man was not more than half a minute.

A crowd of perhaps 200, many of them little children, stood in the dreary jail yard to see the sight, a great rush being made from the outside when the big gates were thrown open. The whippings are public, and are the only thing of an enlivening nature that the quiet old town ever has to break the monotony of existence there.

The white men whipped were John Winslow, five lashes, and William File, William Lawlor, George Foley, and George Ashley, each ten lashes. Winslow stole a satchel, and was sentenced in addition to pay \$2 restitution and costs, and be imprisoned three months. File stole a coat, and had \$11 restitution and costs, and a dog collar, and had \$13.75 restitution and costs, and six months. Foley stole a watch, and had \$20 restitution and costs, and three months. Ashley stole is clock, and had \$4 restitution and costs, and three months. The remaining victims were colored. Levi H. Byard and Perry Cooper, for the largency of \$140.50, were each sentenced to pay restitution to that amount, five lashes and three months. John Johnson and George Dubois, for the largency of ten chickons, were each sentenced to pay \$10 restitution, ten lashes and six months. William Wilson, larceny of a galvanic battery, sentence \$10 restitution, ten lashes and three months. Samuel Smith and William Bradshaw, larceny of clothing, sentence each \$60 restitution, ten lashes and three months. Samuel Smith and William Bradshaw, larceny of clothing, sentence each \$60 restitution, ten lashes and six months.

In each sentence the cost of prosocution is also added, Neither the costs nor restitution money is ever paid. The whippings samuel Long, who has the remutation of being a bad man in every

money is ever paid. The whippings are all for petty offences.

After the whippings Samuel Long, who has the reputation of being a bad man in every way, and who has been in jail several times, was placed in the pillory for one hour. He had pleaded guilty to forgery, and escaped with the pillory, a fine of \$500, and three months in jail. He stood in the rain, his back and shoulders being covered with a blanket, and over him was a film of ice. He was very restless, and the blanket slipped from him several times, the warden being obliged to climb to the platform to cover the fellow again. Long put on a bold face, and assumed a bravado he evidently did not possess. He exchanged slang with the spectators, and in reply to a query, said that he had been in worse places than the pillory. When taken out he was very stiff from the column from being so long in one bosition.

References Den't Go When the Man Is

The business of giving recommendations to suffering poer is overdone in this city according to Su-perintendent Blake, of the Department of Charities and

It has got so," he said, to a Sun report very little attention to the references any applicant may bring. I depend aimost entirely upon what I can find about the person from conversation with him and freeza questioning. Why, you would be surprised to see the sort of people whe come here sometimes with recom-mendations, and from the very best people, too. I've actually had several men come here drunk, paralysed, drunk, with lesters from well-known and estimable per-sons certifying them men of good character and worths of assistance."

The List of Referees.

The following referees were appointed in By Judge Patterson.

Perraon ast. Pikin.

Perraon ast. Pikin.

Perraon ast. Pikin.

Pirole agt. Prout.

Booper C. Van Vorst.

Buddebrock agt. Partridge.

Budder F. Miller.

Budder G. Crans.

Body Nursery, &c. agt. McKntee.

John C. Besli.

Miller agt. Laily.

Miller Agt. A Frentiss.

Koop agt. Thurston.

J. Warren Green.

Brown agt. Hassey.

Willer F. Larremore.

Matter of Healy.

Jerome Buck.

Frederick Emyth.

Frederick Emyth.

Frederick Emyth.

Frederick Emyth.

John H. Ritchen.

Chas. Frice.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Clarkson agt. Monon.

Butter agt. Miller C.

Chas. Frice.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Chas. Price.

Clarkson agt. Horhsadt.

Lovejoy agt. McGreery.

John J. Adam.

John B. Rogan.

Homen agt. Emmons.

Henry B. Reveland.

Homen for the Aged. &c., agt.

John D. Heall.

mr agt liatch
Home for the Aged &c. agt.
McEntee
Leverich agt Stuyvesant
Freeman agt Freeman
Holmes Mfg. Co. agt. Morse.
Holmes Mfg. Co. agt. Helmes.
&c. Metal Co.
Cheever agt. Brown
Quinian agt. Ingersoil
Hatter of Saenger John O. Heall Francis K. Pendleten. Chas Price. Luther W. Emerson.

Luther W. Emerson.
Wm. H. Guion.
N. J. Waterbury, Jr.
Wm. W. Ladd.
Thos. D. Rambut.
V. C. Cantine. Matter of Rosenfelds Sherman W. Knevale By Judge Barrett

By Judge O' Brien. Warren agt. Rendrock Powder Co. Hamilton Cole

BUPRRIOR COURT. By Judge Freedman

COMMON PLEASE By Judge Bookstover

... Chas. P. Daly.

Distress After Eating

s one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia.

Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness, and os-pricious appetite are also caused by this very wide-pread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones spread and growing disease. Hood's Sarasparilla tonese
the stomach creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the headache, and cures the most ststinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:
"For twenty years I have been troubled with dyspepsia and liver complaint. My beweis have been consulpated, so that I had to take pills continually. I tried
many different medicines to no effect. Last spring I
was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and one
bottle cured me. My howels are new segular, I have its
liver difficulty. And the dyspepsia has entirely disease.

liver difficulty, and the dyspopula has entirely disap-peared. I can sat anything without distressing ma Beod's Sarsaparilla was godeend to ma."—J. S. HORE BECK, So. Fallaburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y. "My wife suffered from sick headache and neurolgia. After taking Hood's rereapapills she was much relie —W. R. BARE, Wilmington, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Seld by all druggists \$1; six for \$5. Propered by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Man. 100 Bases One Rollar